

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Libya

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Libyan Army and Air Force units mutinied 31 August, refusing orders to invade Tunisia, according to a MENA report citing the Egyptian newspaper *AL-AHRAM*. However, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's "special forces" thwarted the rebellion and arrested 43 high-ranking officers. The paper, citing reports from Tripoli, said the chief Air Force mutineer was the commander of a base near the Tunisian border who refused to carry out reconnaissance missions preparatory to invading Tunisia. The commander instead tried to send a number of aircraft to invade Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters, according to *AL-AHRAM*. The chief Army mutineer commanded a unit Al-Qadhdhafi had charged with attacking Tunisia. Monitored Libyan media have not been observed to report any rebellion by the Armed Forces. In another development, Tunisia protested that a Libyan aircraft violated Tunisian airspace 31 August, according to Tunis radio.

As for the expulsion of Tunisian workers from Libya, both nations agreed to meet at the level of experts to settle the dispute following mediation efforts by Kuwait, according to Arab diplomatic sources cited by QNA. Meanwhile, the Tunisian Health Ministry denied Libyan claims that plague had appeared among Tunisian workers formerly in Libya, Tunis radio noted, adding that no such cases were reported.

Libya has a right to fight America and a right to export terrorism there because "they have done everything to us," al-Qadhdhafi said in a speech broadcast by Tripoli radio marking the 16th anniversary of the 1 September revolution. Al-Qadhdhafi reiterated his call for Arab unity by force and welcomed the revolutionary committees' 31 August decision in Sabha to set up beamed broadcasts to incite revolution throughout the Arab homeland. He said Libya supports Syria if it "annexes Lebanon tomorrow by any method." Noting that Libya is "destined to be a base for liberation," he said Palestinian guerrillas must act from Libya if they cannot act from other Arab states.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes attacked Khark Island for the fourth time 2 September, dropping 8,000 kg of explosives on the island and further hampering efforts to extinguish previous fires and repair oil installations, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. Monitored Iranian media have not been observed to mention the latest attack. Earlier, INA cited an *AL-THAWRAH* report stating that Iraqi attacks on Khark Island installations and utilities would continue until Khark was removed from Iranian calculations for good. Commenting on Iraq's recent announced attacks on Khark Island, Tehran radio's Arabic service asked why Iraq would repeatedly attack the island if Iraqi claims that it was destroyed during the first attack 15 August were true. The Iraqi claims create "complications and contradictions" which "automatically abolish" the credibility of Iraqi military communiqués, the radio asserted. Meanwhile,

IRNA reported that the director of Iran's southern oil fields said Iraqi air attacks on Khark Island's oil terminal have not resulted in any suspension of oil exports from the terminal. Most of the Iraqi bombs fall in the sea or hit strategically unimportant areas, according to the head of Iran's War Information Headquarters in an IRNA report, though he added that "some damage might be made by the bombs."

As for land battles, Iraqi forces succeeded in liberating "very important" fortified barriers on Iraq's northeastern border 1 September, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. Earlier, a military communique cited by IRNA claimed that Iranian troops inflicted over 140 enemy casualties during an artillery exchange on the northern fronts.

In another development, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah rebuffed Iranian charges that Kuwait was providing aid to Iraq in the war, according to KUNA.

Israel

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said Israel reserves the option to use its navy whenever and wherever necessary to prevent terrorist operations, IDF radio reported. Rabin's remarks followed the Israeli Navy patrol's interception of a boat 31 August "carrying a terrorist squad" to southern Lebanon, according to the IDF spokesman's communique carried by ITIM. It was the second boat captured in a week carrying Palestinians on their way to launching terrorist attacks in Israel, the communique stated. Jerusalem radio reported that the two crewmen on the boat, a Briton and a Greek, were being held and interrogated. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio called the naval action a "new act of piracy." Meanwhile, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres confirmed that Israel recently complained to King Husayn, via the United States, that he is permitting terrorist headquarters to operate out of Jordan, Jerusalem radio disclosed.

The IDF will close off various areas along the Syrian border on the Golan Heights to prevent hostile acts against Golan settlements, ITIM announced. In other developments, Jerusalem radio reported that six people in Jerusalem were injured by a bus stop explosion in Gilo, while ANATOLIA reported that the Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for bombing the Israeli airlines office in Istanbul last week. Meanwhile, 20 more people from the territories were placed under administrative detention in Judea and Samaria, raising the number of people detained over the last two weeks to 55, Jerusalem radio noted.

Lebanon

After holding talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam over the weekend, Phalangist Party official George Sa'adah expressed belief that Syria is determined to help ending the civil war in Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Syrian

officials had told the Phalangists that Syria treats all parties equally and that it will not permit a military resolution of the conflict, Sa'adah disclosed. In another development on the Christian side, a group of National Liberal Party (NLP) officials held a 2 September news conference to denounce Dany Sham'un's election as NLP leader, Beirut radio noted. The group opposed to Dany Sham'un is supported by the Lebanese Forces, according to Beirut's *AL-SAFIR*.

On the Muslim side, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri called for a new constitution that would allow the offices of president, prime minister, and Chamber of Deputies speaker to be rotated annually among the six main communities. The Shi'ite leader, who was addressing a 31 August rally in Ba'labakk in a speech carried by Beirut radio and the clandestine Voice of the Mountain, also berated "those who are attempting to outbid us" with regard to the Islamic revolution in Iran, adding that it is "strange and astonishing" that many erstwhile opponents of that revolution are now close to it while those who worked to bring about its success have been "repudiated." Birri's speech, which marked the 7th anniversary of the disappearance of Shi'ite Imam Musa al-Sadr, came at a time of growing tension between Amal and the pro-Iranian Hizballah organization, according to the Voice of Lebanon. Meanwhile, Kuwait's *AL-QABAS* linked recent clashes between Syrian troops and Hizballah gunmen in the Ba'labakk area with Syria's efforts to secure the release of French and U.S. hostages held by Hizballah.

In the Sidon area, gunmen shot several Palestinian supporters of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in recent days, AFP reported, noting that the attacks followed the demand by the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) for the expulsion of four pro-'Arafat leaders from the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp.

PLO-Soviet Bloc

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf stated at a 2 September news conference in Tunis that his recent visit to the USSR "melted the ice which some tried to place between us and the Soviet comrades," Radio Monte Carlo reported. The Soviet officials said they will not recognize "divisionist formulas" like the PNSF, he noted, though they emphasized their opposition to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Saudi Arabia

Prince Faysal ibn Fahd, chairman of the Kingdom's Supreme Council of Youth Welfare, told KUNA his Moscow talks with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko were

"very amiable." The talks, which lasted more than 2 hours and took place at the Kuwaiti Embassy in Moscow, focused on the situation in the Middle East, he said.

GCC Ministerial Council

GCC foreign ministers concluded the first round of the 16th session of the GCC ministerial council which began in Riyadh 2 September, according to Riyadh radio. Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, in a speech transmitted by SPA inaugurating the session, said the council should affirm its readiness to help end the Iran-Iraq war. He added that the Gulf region is being used as an area to "spread destruction" and GCC countries must resist terrorism collectively.

Iran

Iran has been forced to "close its borders" to prevent illegal drug trafficking, Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri said in an IRNA report.

DRA-Pakistan

A document on international guarantees to restore the non-aligned status of Afghanistan was agreed upon during the fifth round of UN-sponsored indirect talks between the DRA and Pakistan, according to an AFP report cited by Karachi radio quoting the UN secretary general's personal representative. It was proposed to make the United States and Soviet Union guarantors in the agreement, and the next round of talks will be held in Geneva 16-20 December.

Pakistan

The authorities will consider any request by Benazir Bhutto to go abroad, Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo said in remarks reported by Karachi radio. Earlier, Delhi radio reported that police arrested 18 opposition activists following the house arrest of Bhutto, acting leader of the outlawed Pakistan People's Party. In another development, Pakistan imposed censorship on all mail, other than diplomatic bags, for the next 6 months to intercept articles aimed at undermining the country's Islamic ideology or political structure, according to an official communique cited by AFP.

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ALGERIA

Islamic Fundamentalists Raid Police Barracks*NC021232 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 2 Sep 85*

[Text] Algiers, Sept 2 (AFP) — Islamic fundamentalists are suspected of carrying out a raid on a police training barracks south of Algiers in which at least one person was killed and a quantity of handguns stolen, reliable sources said today. A gang of armed men raided the barracks at Souma, near Blida, last Monday night during the 'Id al-Adha Islamic festival, taking advantage of the reduced guard at the barracks. The sources said that fundamentalists were suspected, as it was virtually unheard of for robbers in Algeria to operate on such a scale.

President Bendjedid Returns From Tunisia*LD022018 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN party, and the accompanying delegation returned to Algiers at noon today after a cordial visit to Tunisia. He was welcomed at Houari Boumediene International Airport by members of the Political Bureau and a number of senior officials in the party and the state.

Explosion Occurs at Libyan Airlines Office*NC011718 Paris AFP in English 1708 GMT 1 Sep 85*

[Text] Algiers, Sep 1 (AFP) — Two people were slightly hurt and the offices of Libyan Airlines in central Algiers were damaged in an explosion today, it was reported here. Algerian officials said the blast was caused by a gas leak but would not confirm anyone had been injured. The airline refused to comment.

Chief of Staff Meets Tunisian Counterpart*LD021925 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 2 Sep 85*

[Text] In Algiers Major General Mostefa Benloulcif, the chief of staff of the National People's Army this morning received a Tunisian delegation led by Major General Yousef Barakat, chief of staff of the Tunisian land forces. They reviewed subjects of mutual interest to the countries during the talks.

LIBYA

Revolutionary Committees Continue Meetings**Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Session***LD020113 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Sep 85*

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution addressed the eighth meeting of the revolutionary committees which ended its work yesterday evening in Sabha. In his address, the brother leader of the revolution dealt with a number of issues which were contained in the statement of the

meeting, which was held under the slogan "For Local, Pan-Arab, and International Tasks." He said: We deliberately planned for the revolutionary meeting to end tonight — the night on which the old society was crumbled by the revolution; preparations at hours such as these were completed to launch the courageous and historic storming operation to open the way for the popular masses. Now we see that the task that was carried out by that revolutionary force is being realized following the control of the Libyan territories by the armed masses by way of people's congresses and committees. The leader added that the military and civilian revolutionary committees which were limited in number and which carried out the storming operation have now become tens of thousands. The brother leader pointed out that there was (?a slogan) concerning Palestine in the statement of this meeting and said that this reaffirms the pan-Arabism of the revolutionary movement which actually has been reaffirmed through blood and bullets for the sake of the one pan-Arab issue. The leader concentrated on the fact that this meeting prepared its own agenda and therefore it should be responsible for the realization of its commitments in the form of resolutions embodied in its final statement. He reaffirmed that it should be quite clear to the world that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah as a state has no relationship with what the revolutionary committees undertake. They are a revolutionary movement with the right to undertake any revolutionary task. He said that what was declared tonight does not assume any official or judicial status as far as the Libyan state is concerned; it is a revolutionary law which does not recognize international organizations but recognizes only the language of revolution. The brother leader pointed out that while negotiations are going on and preparations are underway for capitulation to the enemy, the revolutionary fadayeens are booby trapping themselves and are dying in Palestine, Lebanon, El Salvador, South Africa, and Ireland. He said that these are revolutionaries and this is their law and practice.

The brother leader of the revolution explained in his address that revolutionary legitimacy coordinates all the actions carried out by various state structures. He said that when the Lebanese state declared to the world its signing of the 17 May agreement, there were other secret preparations being taken by the revolutionary legitimacy. There were boobytraps — cars, men, and even donkeys — a fact which torpedoed the 17 May agreement and the arrangements the world considered to be legal, official, and lawful.

He added that revolutionary legitimacy did not recognize the legitimacy of the Lebanese state with the Zionist enemy, asserting that the revolutionaries are the ones who alter the arrangements as they wish. The leader said that Libya, which is composed of people's conferences, people's committees, and a People's Bureau for External Liaison, is run by a people's committee appointed by the masses. This state is a member of the UN, the OAU, the Arab League, and all the other international and regional organizations. They should deal with it through its delegate at the UN or the Arab League or through international laws, asserting in this connection that the revolutionary committees have no links whatsoever with these official structures on which the state in Libya is established.

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The brother leader pointed out that the relationship of the revolutionary committees is only with the revolution and these committees' resolutions bind them as individuals, stressing that the commitment of the revolutionary forces to implement their resolutions stems from a revolutionary starting point. The brother leader pointed out the seriousness of the revolutionary decision made on this night in 1969, pointing out that the radio then was stressing the legitimacy of the existence of the kingdom of Libya, the presence of the American and British military bases, and 20,000 Italian settlers controlling the economy. Despite all that, however, we decided to launch the revolution and to storm and destroy that state, which used to rely on the bases and its various political institutions. The leader added that we were then working at the same hours as tonight, to draw up arrangements which were different from the regime's arrangements, we were listing the cars' numbers, the names of officers, NCO's, and soldiers and were distributing ammunition. We were writing out the names of the detachments that were going to carry out the storming. I was writing the storming orders on an ordinary piece of paper using a red biro pen. The orders were going to demolish this kingdom, these American and British bases, and the colonialism of the settlers and create the state of Al-Jamahir and influence the whole world's policies.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed that all this took place by revolutionary volition and by simply revolutionary people, who were in a humble position and isolated with no material potential like the state and the official level. With this simple method we were able to create the thing in which we had believed. We neither discussed it with anybody nor looked out for legitimacy or a legal form for the act we were carrying out.

The brother leader of the revolution explained that the action of the revolutionary force in Libya was against the laws, against what they called legality, against the constitution, against all they had stressed every day.

He said that the revolution does not recognize the laws or the constitution. We, the modest people under this tent — young men, students, workers, producers, junior officials, and military — declare tonight decisions that might change the world and the Arab homeland. These decisions might succeed in linking our movement with that of the revolutionary committees in Iran, the committees for the defense of the revolution in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Benin, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Suriname, and Ireland. This movement might link up with the Green movement, the peace movement in Europe and turn them into a world movement. With our own will we would have created it.

The brother leader of the revolution affirmed that the revolutionary movement in Libya has decided on the eve of the great 1 September, through strong revolutionary will, to demolish the kingdom and destroy the military will, to demolish the kingdom and destroy the military bases and proclaim the emergence of the republic, to be succeeded by the Jamahiriyyah, which is controlled by the masses and which is to be turned into a base for liberation.

We had decided this and we were able to carry out what we decided. We adhered to it without fear or dread. We were ready

to face death in order to achieve victory in a most earnest and unfarcical manner.

The brother leader of the revolution also said: I expect, from my own experience and knowledge of the revolution, that serious things might result from the decisions of the eighth conference. We are capable of them if we are revolutionaries and are committed to them.

The brother leader observed in his talk that the imperialists and those that are powerful in the world do as they wish. These people have laid down the laws which legalize imperialist and racist action. They imposed laws and disgraceful treaties on us and they instituted the borders between Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, and Sudan. They formed the frontiers of Iraq with Syria and Palestine — frontiers that had not existed before and altogether were false frontiers.

At the end of his talk before the eighth conference of the revolutionary committees the leader affirmed that as long as the powerful ones have the legitimacy to do what they wish, it is imperative for us, as powerful and from the point of revolutionary legitimacy, to be committed to and to implement what is contained in our decisions as revolutionaries.

Meetings Conclude

LD010904 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Sabha, 1 Sep (JANA) — The eighth meeting of the Revolutionary Committees, held under the slogan "For the Sake of Local, Pan-Arab, and International Revolutionary Tasks," last night [as received] concluded its work in Al-Shararah al-'Ulah, Sabha. At the end of its work, the meeting issued a number of revolutionary resolutions at local, pan-Arab, and international levels.

The resolutions stress the need to continue to incite the popular masses to exercise authority and to incite people's committees to implement the decisions of the basic people's congresses.

The resolutions also stress the need to continue to incite the masses of the Arab nation to realize Arab unity by force, to destroy the artificial borders, to liberate the usurped land, and to crush the enemies of the Arab nation, reactionaries, and submissive rulers.

The resolutions call for the escalation of the struggle to resist imperialism and to foil its hegemonistic plans toward small nations, and for cohesion with the world's revolutionary forces in resisting imperialism and its terrorist instruments and agents.

Celebrations Held for 1 Sep Revolution Anniversary

PFLP's Habash Arrives

LD301904 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Aug (JANA) — George Habash and Taysir Quba'h, respectively the PFLP secretary general and PFLP [as received] Political Bureau member, arrived this afternoon in

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Tripoli to participate with the Libyan Arab people in the celebrations marking the 16th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Sudanese Officials Arrive

LD011024 Tripoli JANA in English 0929 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 17, September 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the leader of the New Ummah Party in the Sudan, arrived yesterday afternoon to attend the celebrations of the Libyan people on the 16th anniversary of the Great 1st September Revolution.

Sayyid Ahmad al-Hasan, the deputy leader of the secretary general of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party, and his party's delegation arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon to join the Libyan people in their celebrations on the 16th anniversary of the Great 1st September Revolution.

Military Displays, Rallies Noted

LD012054 Tripoli JANA in English 1814 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 17, September 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Libyan Arab Air Force has joined in the wide scale people's celebrations conducted throughout the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in commemoration of the 16th anniversary of the Great 1st September Revolution.

Remarkable air sorties were made by symbolic formations of modern fighter planes, strategic missile bombers and helicopters of various kinds representing the excellent fighting capability enjoyed by the Libyan Arab hawks.

The air sorties together with the formations performed by the air hawks confirm the great care given by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution to achieve the modern military power capable of defending the gains and achievements accomplished by our people as well as fulfilling the most cherished wishes of the Arab nation regarding achieving its unity and liberating the usurped lands.

The great occasion was celebrated by the basic people's congresses of Agdabia. Speakers praised the revolution's achievements to the Libyan Arab people who offered martyrs for freedom. Speakers expressed the masses determination to protect the gigantic achievements realised in the Libyan Arab land.

That was followed by a parade for symbolic groups from military units, Fatih buds, popular horsemen, scouts youth, training centres and brother Arabs resident in the municipality. Cars showing Fatih revolution achievements also participated in the march.

Masses in Beda municipality, Jazbel al-Akhdar celebrated this great event by organizing a massive rally. Speakers expressed the happiness of the basic people's congresses and committees and the armed people and praised the revolution for the massive achievements it realised.

They stressed that Al-Fatih Revolution is not a local revolution, it is a world revolution that has been working towards Arab unity and assisting the oppressed throughout the world.

This was followed by a parade by different unit of the armed people, the horsemen, the scouts, Fatih buds, local defence, people security, Libyan Arab Red Crescent, mass training centre, transport companies and corporations and all mass sectors.

The celebration was held this morning in Obari municipality attended by a massive number of the basic people's congresses. A big parade of militarized student camps, militarized camps and Fatih buds took place. Many speeches were delivered in the celebration all praising the significance of this event in the history of the Libyan Arab people.

The masses of the basic people's congresses in Sirte municipality celebrated this great event by holding a rally in which speakers stressed the significance of this day in the history of our people. This was followed by a parade of the militarized people, horsemen, mass training centres and other corporations in the town.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Rally

LD012211 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1851 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi at Sabha rally marking the 16th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution — live]

[Text] Brothers, our celebration marking the anniversary of the Al-Fatih Revolution continues with parades by the revolutionary forces today after the parades, during the past 2 days, of the military forces at Mi'tiqah Airbase and the graduation of thousands of officers for the various forces. We parade the revolutionary forces today to show that the power of the revolution is not only in the tanks, aircrafts, guns, and ships; rather, the revolution has an increasing power, another moral power, a revolutionary power, namely, the Revolutionary Committees Movement. We are deliberately parading the convoys and marchers of the Revolutionary Committees Movement for these long hours today. The Revolutionary Committees Movement, which we parade today on the anniversary of the revolution instead of parading tanks and aircrafts, which are standing in their bases and camps, is another display of power. It is another display of power, but it is another aspect of power — the revolutionary power, the moral power, which we own in addition to the military power, which we paraded. [Cheers]

Also in Tripoli and Benghazi this morning and evening, there were displays of the economic power that the revolution created. Today's display also has no tanks, guns, and aircraft. Long convoys of productions, achievements, and changes were paraded this morning and evening in Libyan cities, because the revolution is not only tanks and aircrafts. This is only one aspect of power. The revolution is power. The revolution creates power. The tanks and aircraft are an aspect of the power, but not the entire power. The tank, aircraft, and gun and naval pieces are worthless without the moral and economic power. Because of this, on this

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day of parades, we wanted to parade the various aspects of power in front of the enemies. When we paraded the military power on the previous anniversaries, and when we displayed the military power by graduating thousands of officers during the past 2 days, and when we paraded convoys of vehicles of industrial and agricultural production this morning and evening and the rest of the changes expressed by these parades in various Libyan cities, we crown today's parade by the revolutionary power which represents moral power — power necessary for weapons and for production. The revolutionary power, which is embedded in the Revolutionary Committees Movement, represents that moral power.

This is the way that this colossal display of the revolutionary committees should be understood. Through this we want to challenge by displaying the military force — by displaying the revolutionary force. [Chants]

We want everyone to understand the meaning of the this display, inside and outside; we want to show the Jamahiriyah's enemies and the enemies of the Arab nation, which is being incited and led by the Jamahiriyah, that it is impossible for them to defeat the Jamahiriyah or stand in the way of the historical incitement process of the Arab nation being assumed by Jamahiriyah. [Chants]

If there is anyone who believes that it is possible to overcome the military power, and that regular armies can be more often than not be defeated, we want to make it clear to them that this is not a traditional state. The historical transformation that the revolution wrought was in not setting up a traditional state, not setting up traditional structures, not overthrowing one government and installing another in its place, and not substituting a rotten form by a form beleived to be good. This is a vicious circle which all political and revolutionary movements are still in. It was responsible for creating the world political and ideological crises, the crisis of freedom, and the crisis of democracy. This revolution, in order to be great and historical, must leave this vicious circle, transform reality, and start to change the world so that it will be historical and termed a great revolution.

I want to speak to the enemies, to tell them what the revolution has done to make it impossible to defeat. The revolution did not create a government that can be overthrown and consequently allow the enemy to control the land and the people who are governed by the toppled government. There is no ruler like Hitler against whom his enemies can align themselves, and who was overthrown, which was followed by his country's dismemberment, as Germany was torn. There is no party that can be overthrown through hostile propaganda and overpowered through the intensification of domestic and foreign pressures, followed by the assumption of power of an adversarial party, as is the case in many countries. 'Abd al-Nasir, the arch enemy of colonialism, Zionism, and reaction, was dead and they were about to replace him with an agent of Zionism and reaction. Even after this agent was killed and bodily liquidated, another agent, another traitor inherited the lot. If we do not learn the lesson of what is happening even at our borders, then we are not revolutionaries and we do not deserve to set up a Jamahiriyah or to challenge the superpowers and propagate world change.

Anticolonialist governments have fallen and were followed by procolonialist governments. Such a revolutionary, anti-imperialist government fell in Grenada; a proimperialist government was installed.

They overthrow Nkrumah in Ghana in order to bring another party — another ruler — as has always happened until the recent revolution in Ghana. They succeeded in restoring Ghana to the spheres of influence. They overthrew Ahmed Sukarno. All Indonesia which had been in the vanguard of the neutral, progressive, and revolutionary states in the world changed and it became a follower of imperialism. They overthrew Ahmed Ben Bella in order to control Algeria and destroy this giant who was prepared to sacrifice well over 1 million martyrs. They liquidated Lumumba so that they could install a very trivial agent like Mobutu in Zaire.

This is the political game — a government may be overthrown if it is hostile to imperialism, or hostile to the opponents and be replaced by another government. A president may be liquidated or destroyed by any means and replaced by a president who is pro-opponents. A party can be thrown out and replaced by another party which is a pro-opponents.

Imperialism and all the rabid dogs which are recruited by imperialism from Zionists and reactionaries to agents for robbing the gains of the peoples in the world and restoring hegemony on these peoples — all believe that that what was happening in Libya is the same as happened in any other state, namely, it can be overcome easily. Pressure, propaganda, challenge, conspiracy, they believe that all these are methods which — if they worked in another place — can work against this new opponent.

We would like to show them today, while we celebrate the anniversary of the revolution which brought about this historical transformation, that the revolution did not overthrow a royalist government in order to replace it with a nonroyalist government. It did not overthrow a monarchy in order to replace it with a republic. It did not overthrow the reactionary commands of the army in order to replace them with other commands. It did not overthrow a reactionary council of ministers in order to replace it with a revolutionary or progressive council of ministers.

If we had done this, there would not have been a revolution but a coup and we would not have come out of the crisis over which attempts of deliverance have been going on in the world, the vacuum. [Sentence as heard]

We would like to show the enemies that the revolution, the anniversary of which we are celebrating today created something new. If they wanted to realize any understanding or any peace with this opponent they should understand this opponent. This opponent is not one individual; he is not Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, his colleagues, the free unionist officers, a government, a party, or a class which replaced another class or classes that have been overthrown. This new opponent is the Jamahiriyah. For the first time, the state of the masses has emerged — the Jamahiriyah. We purposely chose on the 16th anniversary to review in an open challenge to those near and distant, we have reviewed its strange force.

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We displayed its strange and unusual force. There is no country which during its national day does not put on a traditional display of its military forces. We said that the enemies might think that this state is also a traditional state which can be defeated; they think that this state is doomed to utter defeat in the same way that they defeated 'Abd al-Nasir, Lumumba, Nkrumah, Ben Bella, and Sukarno, that is what they think. We want to show them — for the sake of demonstrating the truth to the world, finding ways for international understanding, and the realization of peace and the sought after cooperation between the peoples — we want to show them who we are. We say to them that the threat with the use of the fleets might lead to the overthrow of a government, but there is no government in this country which might be overthrown. The blockade might lead the people to demand the overthrow of a government or the ruling party — there is no government or a ruling party. If the whole people are encircled they will get angrier and more determined to challenge and confront those who are encircling them; this is what happens every time that America thinks of encircling Libya. It plans to encircle the state of Jamahiriya, it encircles the Jamahiriya, and therefore the Jamahiriya will get more angry and more resentful towards America; if the Americans could measure popular reaction they would know that all their endeavors are doomed to fail. America thinks that by conspiring with its dirty intelligence and its agents — who are dirtier — from other countries including Libya, it will undermine the Jamahiriya; we want to say to them that all your endeavors are hopeless and will not yield in changing anything in Libya. It is better for you to understand Libya, the state of Jamahiriya and try to deal with it. This is better.

We would like to say to them that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the colleagues of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi are a part of increasing revolutionary movement, as you see it today in this huge parade indicating challenge and a display of the revolutionary power and moral power. [Cheers]

We would like to say to them that this revolutionary power, which we parade today, is not the popular masses who own the authority and the weapons. This is only the revolutionary power which moves the popular masses and which instigates the popular masses. [Cheers]

The ones who have the authority in Libya are the people's congresses and people's committees, which include all the Libyan masses in whose hands lies the authority, wealth, and weapons. As for the revolutionary power which we parade today, this great green march, we say to them, it is only the members of the revolutionary committees. [Cheers]

Libya is governed by the masses, by the people's congresses and people's committees. Therefore, they have to think about how first to overcome the moral power, which is represented by the escalating Revolutionary Committees Movement, which exists everywhere. They have to think about how to withdraw the authority from more than 3,000 people's congresses in which the Libyan masses of men and women are mobilized.

They have the authority in these people's congresses. They have to think about how to snatch the authority from 3,000 people's congresses in which all the Libyan masses of men and women are

present, and thousands of people's committees which implement the resolutions of the people's congresses. This is excluding the Armed Forces, which exists temporarily, not because they are not in the nature of the Jamahiriya society, but they are on their way to disappearing into the people and the armed people will appear. This is excluding the naval, air, and land forces, which we consider as classic forces; they are not equivalent to any part of the American Army or of the armies of the big countries. They could overcome the Libyan Armed Forces as they are small forces compared to their huge forces. We exclude them now. Libyan forces might destroy a large part of them, but even excluding the military power, we would like to challenge them with our current reality, not with propaganda; we challenge them by parading material and moral power, we paraded them on this anniversary, the 16th anniversary of the revolution.

This revolutionary power, which we paraded today, they have to think about how to overcome it. All these forces in Libya are not of a traditional kind which could be defeated and replaced by another. If someone wanted to topple the people's congresses, this means that he wants to topple the Libyan people as a whole. He has to bring another people instead of the Libyan people. If the people's congresses were elected popular councils, then it would be possible to topple them and to replace them with other elected popular councils. However, the people's congresses are all the Libyan people, anyone who wants to topple the people's congresses must topple the whole Libyan people.

He who wants to overthrow the people's conferences it means he will overthrow the whole Libyan people. He who wants to overthrow the Revolutionary Committees Movement has to think of replacing it with another movement. Where would he bring that movement from — and in thousands upon thousands — to replace the Revolutionary Committees Movement. Furthermore, the Revolutionary Committees Movement is not a party and not a class that can be overthrown. It is the outcome of the masses' interactions. Each people's conference by its revolutionary interaction within the revolutionary atmosphere creates a revolutionary committee. The revolutionary committee, in other words, is borne by the labor of the masses of the people's conference. Where can he find a process of this kind? This is not a superimposed process nor an appointment or election.

When we reviewed this morning and this evening the columns of the caravans which represent the achievements and economic productivity, we want in fact to review another aspect, for purposes of challenge today, of power. America and the agents of America believed that the economic power was affected because America is under the illusion that it imposed an economic siege on Libya. For how many years? [indistinct response from audience] Well, to hell with America a thousand times. [chanting: To hell with America and the Arab nation have known this way] They imposed an economic siege on Libya and they were waiting for a result. The result was ugly and disappointing to them. Therefore, we intended today to review the factories, plantations, the industrial and agricultural production, and all other material transformations so as to prove to them that this economic siege has failed. We also intend to prove to them that we are able to dispense with all needs that are related to them. The important thing is that we live as free people.

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This is a nation they have not included in their calculations or plans. They assumed that the Libyan people could not live without bananas, without sweets, without henna, without their wastes and surpluses, and their destructive production to the developing peoples. They do not believe that this people is capable of dispensing with them because there is some thing more important: namely freedom, dignity, pride over earth. [chanting: We will live with water and bread, oh leader] They do not consider that you can live by bread and water as you are now saying. Furthermore, not only that, but we are capable of living, as we have displayed today, by more than bread and water. We can live the life of ivory towers of some sort despite their siege. We have even displayed today luxury goods; we have the capability of producing and importing them so as to prove that the necessities are not in question. We are not only capable of living in a well-to-do manner but we intended to display luxury goods to show them that indeed to hell with their siege.

We have explained this to the enemies, and we are blameless because we explained that changing anything in Libya is impossible, even if they were able to physically liquidate 1, 2, 100, or 1,000 people. We explained to them that every member of the revolutionary committees is Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, is 'Abd al-Salam, and is Abu Bakr. [Cheers] Every free unitary officer is now a materialization of these thousands of sons of the Jamahariyah. [Cheers]

We explained to the adversaries, the enemies of freedom, and enemies of our people and nation, if they can understand, that they have no other way but to enter into an understanding with us, to submit to our will, and to recognize us, in spite of their noses [as heard], because we are an unusual adversary whose position they will not be able to change and who they will not be able to destroy as they did with traditional adversaries in the past.

Even if they wanted to come with all their satanic power to occupy Libya, definitely they would not be able to sit or sleep; therefore they would not be able to remain on the Libyan soil, because there are armed people in Libya. All the soil would be hot and burning, all the soil would be mines and explosives, all the oil would be spikes and spears. Who can stay on a soil containing armed people? They always give statistics about the Libyan military power and about the leadership. This indicates that their calculations are traditional and are not compatible with us. So that they do not make a mistake, we show ourselves and reality in advance, and this anniversary gave us the chance to parade the moral, economic, and military power, which they know, to show them that there is nothing but thorough understanding, because we will go forward in uniting the Arab nation in spite of America's nose and in spite of the nose of Zionism. We want to show them that the agents of America and Zionism in the Arab homeland are sentenced to death and are sentenced to complete annihilation.

We will never leave. This is our nation. It is one nation. This is our homeland from the ocean to the Gulf. This is our single people. We do not recognize the borders which have been drawn up by the colonial powers to partition the single Arab people. We support, as of now, the realization of Arab unity by force. Any Arab side which is capable of realizing Arab unity by force — we support it, accept it, and place our resources at its disposal.

Any Arab country which wants to unite with another Arab country next to it — if it can not manage to unite all the Arab countries and wants to unite with one or two Arab countries — we regard this action as the proper course and we accept it even if applied to us. We support it and place our resources at its disposal. This is because we have become certain that the theory advocating the realization of Arab unity gradually, and through economic integration and phased unity — we have become certain that this paper has been burned and that this theory has been proved wrong. It has become clear that the paradoxical regimes cannot continue for any sufficient period of time in coordination and integration. The authors of this theory themselves, proved through their actions, that their theory is bad and can never be relied on to realize unity even between two neighboring Arab countries.

For this reason one can never rely on this theory which has been proved wrong. It has been proved that the unity by stages and economic integration theory is threatened with destruction at any moment as a result of the real and sharp contradiction between these regimes. Therefore, Arab unity now can be realized by revolution and we must incite it day and night; in this vein the revolutionary committees at their eighth meeting yesterday declared that they will set up beamed broadcasts to incite revolution in all parts of the Arab homeland. This is a proper action.

The other method — Arab unity by force has become necessary. It has become necessary because our existence without Arab unity is threatened with destruction and extinction. We say that if the world has heard about any violent act to change the Arab map it is a domestic act concerning only the Arabs and is permitted. It is not an invasion or interference in the internal affairs. Against the will of the opponents, we will impose this new logic and this new principle; we will try to support it in all parts of the Arab homeland. We support Syria if it annexes Lebanon tomorrow by any method. We will give it our total and support without any argument. [Shouts: Arab unity by force]

As of now we leave the Lebanese factions and the Lebanese problem to Syria directly. As for our proper stand, it should be to stand behind Syria, to back Syria.

Syria is the one that should deal with the Lebanese problem, on the condition that its dealing is based upon a unionist plan. This problem must end; an erroneous situation must be put right. A state within a state is wrong, as Lebanon inside Syria is wrong. When I say the unity of Syria and Lebanon, I do not mean the colonialization of Lebanon by Syria or Syria's crushing of the Lebanese. If we say this, it might also be said simultaneously, the colonialization of Syria by Lebanon and the annihilation of the Syrians. These are two states which can be placed within one state, as originally they were one. If Syria takes action, we must support it by all our means. But it should be clear that this will not be accomplished on the corpses of the Palestinians. Whenever the Palestinian action, the Palestinian camps, the Palestinian barracks, and the Palestinian resistance are undermined, we have a position, because this cause, the Palestinian cause, is the cause of all Arabs. The Palestinian people are an Arab people; this must be particularly clear.

When I spoke during the 11th anniversary, I was severe. Libya

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responded by developing the armament of the Palestinians and pushed forward the fedayeen action to new stages; this was after the 11th anniversary when we proposed unity with Syria, a unity which has thus far not been achieved. The Palestinian resistance — after what we had decided and announced on the 11th anniversary, the announcement which was going to be transformed into fire — the Palestinian resistance was in a position to threaten the northern parts of Palestine, the Israeli colonialist in northern Palestine. The Palestinian resistance reached Nahariyyah and 37 other Israeli settlements in northern Palestine. This precipitated the invasion of Lebanon and the encirclement of Beirut in 1982. This action was confronted by another plan and it was possible to thwart this aggression. Anyhow, it failed in the end, but it was still possible to make it fail from the start as the Israeli endeavor to be present in southern Lebanon and the 17 May agreement had failed. Regarding the Palestinian resistance, I say yet again, that we had developed its position so far after the 11th anniversary that it was capable of threatening northern Palestine, which resulted in a crazy Israeli reaction against southern Lebanon and the presence of the Palestinian resistance there. This is not important because it was expected. The Israelis, by way of their crazy reaction, have lost a lot and are now in a worse situation than they were before the 11th anniversary, before we announced the development of the Palestinian resistance situation.

Now, I say again: The Libyan people, who are master over this land, must adopt a stance towards the Palestinian resistance... [changes thought] Quiet please, it is not necessary to cheer every paragraph, and you miss some words. I have to say this. In fact, it is very shameful that the Libyan people begin to say we have allocated for the Palestinian resistance, half a million for such-and-such front every month; we allocated a hundred thousand for the Palestinian guerrilla movement. In fact, this is shameful; it is very shameful and constitutes a danger to us. The enemy of the Israelis is not the Palestinian. If Palestinian recognition is achieved, they will continue to storm the rest of the Arab existence, and the Palestinian recognition of them will be a chance to besiege the Palestinian trenches and overtake them to the other Arab trenches. This is obvious. This is self-defense. If the Arabs are not able to fight in Palestine as individuals, since there is no change because of many circumstances concerning them and the guardians of Israel, at least they can fight with their money. The Palestinian resistance, it has been decided, should be a part of all the Libyan abilities. This means that in all the Libyan abilities, the Palestinian resistance is a partner, and a true partner. I believe that if this is decided, even only by us in Libya, it will push the Palestinian resistance into a new stage which will constitute a true threat to the Zionist settlements in Palestine, which are always exposed as a paper tiger.

The enemy is a coward, and the enemy is suffering from very difficult economic problems which can never be solved. The enemy threw himself into the arms of America — the Zionist enemy. The military strategic cooperation has been established, and the ships of the American 6th Fleet, according to this agreement, are now carrying Israeli aircraft to any place in the Arab homeland. In spite of this, the Arab traitors continue to kiss the hands of the American president and go on pilgrimages to the American White House to offer loyalty and support during their dirty nauseating trip. America signs a military strategic

agreement with the Israelis, our enemy who occupies Palestine, and prepares all the means of comprehensive destruction against our, the Arab, existence. The Arab rulers continue to visit America and to make friends with America. The jihad must begin with the Arab rulers who travel to America and who are the friends of America. They are the number one enemy.

Confronted by his deteriorating situation, the enemy was forced to reach a military strategic agreement with America, in spite of his arrogance and his attempt to show that he is independent. This is a very bad move. First of all, it made the Zionist camp an integrated part of the imperialist camp, which placed the enemy in the circle hostile to the socialist camp. This means that we, the Arabs, the friends of the socialist camp, gained by this mistake which the enemy announced. Now America is Israel, and Israel is America. The American fleets carry the Israeli forces, and the Israeli forces are with the American fleets. The American fleets are the enemies of the socialist camp. Therefore, the Israelis are the enemies of the socialist camp. This is a gain for us, and we must record it as a point in our favor. However, it explains that the enemy's situation has become very bad.

The Zionist enemy has signed a strategic economic cooperation agreement with the Americans, while the traitor Arabs supply the American banks with oil, dollars, and riyals so that they can support Zionism. The Zionists, suffering from their deteriorating economic situation, are forced not to enter into a strategic economic alliance with America. The American economy is supported by the oil Arab countries. The nonoil Arab countries also support it as they have opened their markets to American goods. Even those who have nothing to buy American goods with and have no oil to give to America have gone to kiss American hands in order not to be missed in the calculations. He has gone and kissed Reagan's hands and feet and explained to him I have no oil to give you to support your Zionist banks and have no purchasing power to buy your goods, however, I have my subservience and humiliation and I offer it to you. They are absolutely worthless. Reagan sat with them only for 10 minutes. They have come only to offer allegiance. Have you got oil to give America? He answers: No I have no oil [words indistinct]. Have you got people, moderately civilized, capable of consuming the American goods? We laugh at you and will give you some assistance to buy goods from us. He answers: No, we have not. All right then, kiss my hand and my boot and go, we have registered you. This is how it happened. [Chanting] I am still dealing with reconsidering the stand vis-a-vis the struggle against Zionism and the Palestinian resistance, the vanguard of this struggle.

Naturally there are other things required from the Palestinian resistance that either it is not capable of or, I believe, unable to understand. However, we say that the resistance at its present situation is not the required resistance. This does not mean we are ignoring any sacrifices or operations. It is also not possible to ignore the pressures and the predicaments poured by the Arabs upon the Palestinians. However, all of these do not exonerate the Palestinians from their incapacities. We are fully aware of all the pressures and all the plots and fully aware of their situation, however, nobody can prevent the Palestinians from forming one front. What is the meaning of 40 fronts in a land as big as the span of the hand? Is it because every one wants to be a leader? This is wrong. He who is a leader must be sick. We want a

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fighting soldier and not a leader. There are plenty of Arab leaders. There are kings and leaders for life; an unthroned king. We have also the prince, the sultan, and the shaykhs. We have all the kinds, as if they were of any use. We are in need of somebody else who is the simple fighting soldier.

The Palestinians are capable, despite the Arabs who are hindering them and waving their wastes, of forming one front. If the existing leaderships are unable to do that, it is sufficient justification for the emergence of another iron man who, through even physical liquidation, and by force would form a single Palestinian front. If every one belongs to a different front and has his own perception which is linked to another situation, this means no independence and renders the Palestinian resistance similar to the Arab countries. Why should we blame one as an agent to America and another as an agent to France and another organ agent to the right and yet another an agent to the left. It is the same. I mean to say that the Libyans could offer and decide a serious and critical thing that serves the interests of the Palestinian resistance provided that the Palestinian resistance is not in the present situation so as to be at the level of this step.

What concerns us as Libyan Arabs, is that the Palestinian resistance and the Palestinian people should be regarded as a partner in everything in Libya proceeding from the point that this is the first time Arab masses have assumed control over resources and are in power. What have they to say about another Arab people who are resisting, like the Palestinian people? In the other Arab countries before the emergence of the Jamahiriyyah, we blamed the rulers. The government did not give anything to the Palestinians. The Arab regimes did not help the Palestinian people. The Arab regimes were mean to the Palestinian people. All right, here is a part of the Arab homeland under the control of the masses. You, the revolutionary committees at your people's congresses, can decide anything. You know that when you decide anything, no one can cancel it. Who dares to cancel anything you decide? Therefore, it is in your power.

It is very embarrassing. Give half a million to the popular front. Give a quarter a million to the democratic front. Give to the general command. Give to the popular struggle — give them one hundred thousand. This is like giving charity. It is charity resembling the one who gives something to beggars at the mosque entrance. How can this be? It is a sacred issue. We will all die and if the enemy wins he will win over all of us. We must not let it become a ridiculous thing like this. One usually gives money like this to charities or donations to international and regional organizations. But when it concerns the issue of a people who are fighting a Zionist enemy whose existence is in conflict with our existence how can this be? If the question is a question of money then you should divide all your money among them. You consider them as one of your municipalities or one of your development plans.

If it is a question of arms, as you make or buy arms for own use this also should be ...[sentence incomplete] The biggest part of it might be going to the Palestinians because it is the enemy who made us buy the arms and arm ourselves; at the expense of our economic projects we implement military projects. Zionism, the United States has not come to this area except to protect Zionism and we are the enemies of Zionism. The United States is fighting

us in order to protect Zionism. It has created regimes in the Arab homeland which are hostile to us for the sake of protecting Zionism. It succeeded in instigating coups and successors and creating guards for Israel. An Arab is carrying his rifle quite shamefully and is keeping watch all night while the Zionists sleep. He kills the fedayeen. Where are you going? I am going to Palestine to liberate my country, my home from Zionism. No, I am an Arab soldier. I am a fighter. The Arab soldier is today killing the Palestinian. Why do we not hear about fedayeen operations from all Palestinian borders? Because they are guarded by Arabs. Are they guarded by Israelis? I wish they were guarded by Israelis. Then we clash with them at the borders. No you cannot reach the Israelis because there are Arabs who are standing guard. This is disgrace and shame and we must say it. We should strip these regimes naked, the regimes who act as guard for Israel. Arab police and Arab armies are guarding the borders of occupied Palestine, and now the struggle is going on about closing the Lebanese entrance.

They should bring a regular Arab army in order to guard over it and protect the Israelis from the Palestinians. They have created the Haddad forces. Today they want to create Amal and create the Lebanese forces and the regular Lebanese Army. All these are attempts to create a guard as big as the other excellent guards who should be given the order of merit for carrying out their duty in the best manner. The moment they controlled the Palestinian borders not a single shot of a single Palestinian passed through to Palestine. It means that the Arabs are carrying out the best guard duty. What remains is this breach — the Lebanese entrance.

Now they want to create a guard for it. All the guard models they have created were not capable of guard duty. Now they are thinking of bringing in an Arab army. You might be hearing about a regular Arab army which obeys orders standing along the south Lebanese frontiers in order to tell you: Halt.

In this case pressure would be built up that can lead to an explosion in the region. But they are trying and we are struggling. The important thing is that the Palestinian resistance — this is in fact despite what is being said about the economic and other aspects — or the Palestinian struggler should not become a beggar as far as you are concerned; this will shame your Arabism, your patriotism and your sacred issues. If you have three billion I am of the opinion that one billion should be given to Palestine, on account that Palestine is part of Libya. God will provide! This is our position. Zionism, imperialism, the enemies — all have occupied Palestine and after Palestine they will occupy us too. This is defense. You are struggling through the use of your money before you struggled by using yourselves. You will then be compelled to fight yourselves. Look at Zionism; it has arrived in Egypt. Look at the Israeli chief of staff along the Libyan border. Egypt now is a bridge over which Zionism will cross into Iraq, Jordan, and the other Arab countries so that indirect recognition of the Zionist presence in Palestine — in the heart of the Arab world — is accomplished by the Arab regimes that are now restoring their relations with Egypt and are now cooperating with Egypt.

The Arabs are being laughed at. It does not matter how many airline companies there are in Egypt — one may bear the name

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of Neffertiti and one may bear the name of Egypt Air. The Egyptians said that the airliners carrying the name Neffertiti will go to occupied Palestine and the others bearing the name of Egypt Air will go to the Arab countries. The Arabs claim: We are still committed to the boycotting of Egypt and the airliners which come to our airports do not belong to the Neffertiti company! This is the same company. Four airliners go to Palestine and four airliners go to the Arab countries. But the revolutionary forces have decided — and all the Arab revolutionaries — to put an end to this disdain. These are Zionist airliners and should be resisted everywhere in Arab airports. This decision may not be implemented immediately but this is a decision and it will be implemented. An end should be put to this disdain. For Zionism to cross into Arab countries by way of an Arab state is very serious. We would like to draw the attention of all lackey Arab regimes: Open and secret flirtation with the traitorous regime in Egypt contravenes and violates the security of the Arab nation.

We have the right to take deterrent measures against all capitulationist Arab regimes which are now colluding and flirting with the Egyptian regime openly and secretly; those regimes which have restored relations with the Egyptian regime; and those which have opened several lines with the Egyptian regime through which the latter can breathe and work for the infiltration of Zionism into the Arab homeland. This is our fate and destiny. We have always said and say that we have not decided to go and invade America; we have always said and say that we do not intend to cross the sea or the ocean.

Italy usurped our right, slaughtered us, and took hundreds of prisoners from us — prisoners whose fate is still unknown — and we have the right to invade, destroy, and do to Italy what it did to us; but until now we never decided to that. Italy gave bases to America — nuclear bases which are directed against us — it is our right to attack these bases and destroy them. But we have never done so. The Western states — all of them — are now conspiring against us; they have been transformed into arenas for training in terrorism against us — to export terrorism to us. Until now we have not established alliances with the Red Brigades, the gangs in Germany or in Spain, or the rest of the gangs. Until now we have not openly established alliances with these, despite the fact that we are the victims of injustice and have the right to establish alliances with these gangs. If others export terrorism to us then we have the right to export terrorism to them — tit for tat. America comes to our shores and violate our airspace. We have never gone and violated American airspace.

Zionism, we the Arabs have never done anything harmful to the Jews anywhere. On the contrary, the Jews were Arabs and were with us, in all these countries they lived with us. If Europe slaughtered the Jews, should we pay the price? Therefore we are always wronged and always an aggression is committed against us. They brought the Jews and made them into a Zionist racist state, which is now nuclearly armed, inside the Arab homeland. America is coming now to carry out its maneuvers inside the Arab homeland. Does not America have a place of its own to carry out its maneuvers? What kind of pretence is this? Is it reasonable that someone comes to your house, enters and says that I would like to play football not in my house but here in yours; then he trains once hitting a glass and breaking it, then hitting a child and injuring him, and depriving you of rest? What

is going on, he says, is that I am playing a maneuver here in the middle of your house, because I do not like to make noise in my own. This is exactly their logic. What kind of servility is this? The rulers of Egypt are servile, are they not men? How can they allow an American to come and play ball in the middle of their house, to come and carry out maneuvers in the middle of their house? Please allow me to enter your house to play ball! This is exactly what is happening.

Brothers, we never looked for war, we always looked for peace; we hope to find the whole world cooperating and holding hands, the masses loving each other, and the humanity living in peace. But what we say might lead to grave things, and we have to say this, because death will follow. However calmly we talk, we are talking about the gravest things. We are always wronged. Therefore we have the right to fight Zionism, we have the right to fight America, and we have the right to export terrorism to them because they have done everything to us. The battle now is taking place in the Arab homeland and on its shores and gulfs. If we do not fight on the Arab homeland, then we will never fight anywhere. The rulers of Israel, pardon, the guardians of Israel — we have the right to slaughter them because there is an enemy and they are protecting him until he is able to manufacture the atomic bomb and to strengthen himself and [1 minute break in transmission]

If we want really to face up to our responsibilities, then Libya has no alternative but to be a base for liberation. If Libya does not become a base for liberation, then we would be escaping from shouldering our responsibilities. This could not have been said when Libya was a kingdom; could not have been said if Libya was a republic within the traditional game; could not have been said if what happened in Libya was a coup d'etat and people wrefighting over the chairs, each of them wanting to be a leader; and could not have been said if the Arab homeland was not in this current situation. With Libya as it is and the situation in the Arab homeland as it is, this necessitates responsibilities, which if we do not shoulder, we would be cowards who abandoned their historic duty. We are destined to be a base for liberation. Even the Palestinian guerrillas' action, if they have not ability to act from Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt, it must act from Libya. This is a chance for us to fight Zionism, and to face up to the consequences. This is self-defense. Until now it is possible to begin studying the possibilities of basing the guerrilla action in Libya.

This is a responsibility which we should not abandon. If we did then a force which is qualified to carry out its duties within this nation would have neglected its duties. This many herald the distingration of this nation; it will herald its end. But so that Libya will be the base for liberation it is inevitable to carry out several transformations on Libyan territory, in order that Libya will become capable of performing this historic task. The most dangerous thing is for the base on which hopes are pinned for the liberation of the Arab region for the purpose of struggling against imperialism, to be weak. This is because the thesis which we should talk about at this festival of the revolutionary forces — the Revolutionary Committees Movement — says that disturbance is the most dangerous transformation process. This is because disturbance constitutes a grave harm to the society which is intended to be changed. Radical change is the total

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merciless demolition and then the comprehensive building without hesitation. The most dangerous thing — proceeding from this point — is for us to create a disturbance which may crack some useless edifice. This is dangerous, since before the crack was created the situation was better. The right thing is to totally eliminate such an edifice. The right thing is to totally demolish this building without any mercy and to construct a new building instead without any hesitation. For this purpose the revolutionary forces are called upon — in accordance with the resolutions which were adopted yesterday — to mercilessly proceed, pass over the phase of disturbance, arrive at the total demolition of everything necessary, and then begin to comprehensively build the new edifice. For this reason I now call for the convening of a festival of freedom for women on Libyan territory. In this festival no less than half a million women should participate. [Applause and cheers] On this day when we are celebrating the annual anniversary of the historic revolution we celebrate — from Libya to Morocco — the establishment of the Arab-African Union which the Arab masses voted in favor of in both Libya and Morocco on a day such as this. [Cheers and applause] The establishment of the Arab union between Morocco and Libya was an act which has created, in fact, a new political potential benefitting the Arab unity, showing that contradictory and even opposite regimes in the Arab world can unite. The explanation for this is that the fundamental facts are the same, namely, this is one people. By relying upon the fixed facts, it is possible to overcome contradictions and contrasts that may arise suddenly. There is a contradiction and a contrast between Libya and Morocco in the variable matters, matters relating to politics, economy, and the social situation resulting from these political and economic facts. How can they be overcome? They can be overcome because there is a fundamental and a primal reality; specifically, the Libyan and Moroccan people are an Arab people and the Libyan and Moroccan soils are an Arab soil. This is the reality that we should depend upon and exploit for the benefit of the Arab unity.

The establishment and the success of this union will open the way for the possibility of uniting the Arab homeland in the same way; this is the matter that encouraged me to propose the Arab union (?before) the Arab countries. This proposal calls for the establishment of an Arab union, composed of a presidential council that includes all of the existing Arab rulers. The chairmanship of this council would be rotational. It would also have a ministerial council composed of all Arab prime ministers; its chairmanship would also be by rotation. It would include other ministerial councils to be composed of some specialized ministers: foreign ministers would form their council, which would be the unionist council of foreign affairs of the Arab homeland, and its chairmanship would be also be by rotation, and so on. It is also possible to set up a pan-Arab congress comprising individuals from all of the Arab world parliaments, and their chairmans and bureaus would form a pan-Arab congress that can exercise the same powers as a parliament, the powers of an assembly of deputies. The establishment of the union between Libya and Morocco encouraged me to put forward this proposal.

The other thing is that this union would remove all Arab rulers' apprehensions vis-a-vis unity. Unity is linked with the sacrifice of one of two things. When a union is established between two states there will not be two rulers, only one ruler. 'Abd al-Nasir

and Shukri al-Quwwatly, these two could not be two presidents of the republic simultaneously. Therefore, Shukri al-Quwwatly became an ordinary citizen and 'Abd al-Nasir president. There were two prime ministers in the two countries. Both of them could not be prime ministers. One of them has to become prime minister. Two foreign ministers cannot be foreign ministers at one and the same time. These reasons have led the Arab rulers, whether at the level of ministers or rulers, to fear Arab unity because it makes them lose their positions. How we have devised a formula for Arab unity, which will not take away their thrones; on the contrary, it will bring them another throne above their throne.

Let us consider the ruler of Qatar, the smallest Arab country. In addition to remaining the ruler of Qatar, he would have the chance to become the chairman of the presidium [majlis ri'asah] of all the Arab countries. The foreign minister of Lebanon would have the chance to become the chairman of the council of foreign ministers of all the Arab countries, because the chairmanship would be taken by turns. Therefore I excluded with this project all their fears for the chairs. This is what should be done now to save the Arab nation from becoming several nations, and from replacing the nation by states. The Libyan state, the Kuwaiti state, the Mauritanian state, and the Lebanese state will replace the Arab nation, and this is dangerous, especially as we are now in the stage of the international social revolution; the stage of national revolution has passed, and we did not achieve anything in it. We are now in a national stage, while the international stage is a social one. There is great difficulty facing the unity of the Arab nation. We say to them that if there is no Arab unity, then there will be clashes. This is a proven thesis: either unity or clash.

As you say, we have contracted treaties, cooperation, and integration in a fraternal atmosphere with many Arab regimes, but because there was no unity, they were replaced by clashes. The clashes occur because this is one nation, one people, and one homeland which were divided by brute force into peoples, governments, and borders, and they even made nations. This leads to clashes. It is impossible to end the infiltration between one Arab country and another, the smuggling of weapons, hashish, terrorism, revolution, or anything; this is impossible because this is one people, and these are fictitious borders. If this is one race and that is another race, and there are borders between them, then this is reasonable, you are members of one race and I am from another race, even our language is not the same. But we are from the same race, same language, same people, and same family, yet you want to establish borders, this is impossible. From this the fictitious borders within the Arab homeland should not be recognized. This homeland must be united by any means. Now this is a peaceful project, and I received replies from Kuwait, UAE, Lebanon, and a number of Arab countries who replied officially. All of them say: This is good, we have no objection, but we should meet and study this union. If this peaceful project does not materialize, then in spite of any of us the clashes and violence will begin.

We cannot leave the Arab nation as it is until it ends, until it ends while it is silent. If we are to end, then we will end while fighting. Therefore, we announce to them that there will be no respect for the borders, scepters, or to any of these false excuses from now on. This is an internal action and a revolution, an internal

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revolution and not a war between one country and another, and we refuse to discuss it in the UN, the Security Council, the OAU or in any other level. Only at the level of the Arab League this is reasonable. If we carried out an action, or an action is carried out against us, an Arab country against another Arab country, then this is an internal action, and cannot be called terrorism, invasion, or barbarism. This is one of our duties and self-defense.

We tell them that to think only of rest, a luxurious life, and degeneration while touring Europe with the Arabs' money, which they need badly, while enormous funds pour into America and the Zionist banks and every one is a totem, circling in a caravan or organizing a carnival and every one is happy that he has become the head of a herd. [Sentence as heard] They turned the Arab nation into herds like cattle and every one is happy to have a herd. They are happy that their herd is larger than the others'.

They have even distorted the census. They have made the Arab nation number 150 million where I do not think they reach even 100 million, so that they would say it is impossible to unite. The entire Arab nation is smaller than Nigeria. Even one half of Indonesia. The revenue of all of the Arabs is less than that of Italy. They claim that it is impossible for us to unite it. Nigeria fought bitterly to prevent separation from it. It rejected the separation. If we added all of the Arabs together they will be a state like Nigeria. Would Nigeria accept to be divided into municipalities?

The Arab nation is now divided into municipalities. This is the municipality of Algeria, and the municipality of Tunisia, and the municipality of Libya, and the governorate of Egypt. Those are not states. They are municipalities and governorates made by colonialism and cannot deceive us. We would not be revolutionaries if we did not expose this lie and fight it and win over it. The revolutionaries are those who expose the reality of their nation and change it. Change this reality into what it could be. We would not be revolutionaries if we accepted that there are boundaries between Libya and Algeria, between Libya and Tunisia, between Mauritania and Morocco, between Iraq and Syria, and between Lebanon and Syria. [Chanting]

So that the Arabs will understand that we do not antagonize someone because he is a king or because he is uncrowned king or president for life or because he is a prince or sultan, look at King Hassan II. He is a king but as long as he met with us along the road we are pacing and has put his hands in ours, we are committed now to work with him, to protect him, to refrain from actions against him, and not to betray him. We protect him as we protect ourselves because he is with us and became one of us. We did not say we have Mr X because he is a king. This is a king and we love him [words indistinct]. We want to show them that we have not conditioned unity with the change of the regime in this Arab country. Here is Morocco. It is a kingdom. If it stays as a kingdom or not is something that concerns the Moroccans. However, at the Arab level what concerns us is the unity of Morocco with Libya.

If the Libyans, or the Tunisians, or the Algerians, or the Iraqis, or the Yemenis changed their systems all of this concern them. When we talk about Arab unity we talk about the unity between one country and another at the federal Arab level. Unless this is

achieved there will be confrontation.

In actual fact we regard King Hasan — by realizing the union with us — as having carried out a great historic action. [Applause] The fact remains that he has surpassed all who talk about unity and do not act — all those who believe that they are republicans and progressives or unity advocates — he has beaten them in the race by carrying out this historic action. From here I would like to declare that in actual fact I undertake to respect and defend him. In order to be ethical and trustworthy we should not abandon a person who has met our requests and put his hand in ours. It ultimately makes no difference whether he is a king or a sultan or what have you; he is an Arab brother. I do not care whether circumstances made some Arab kings or sultans or whatever. This is a thing I do not care about. Perhaps tomorrow we go out of our mind and make them kings or emperors or shahs or anything else. These things do not change the fact that you are an Arab and that he is your brother, your blood brother. I do not care as long as he is an Arab. If he speaks to me he calls me Mu'ammarr and I call him Hasan. I do not call him Your Majesty and he does not call me Your Excellency the colonel. We do not have such things between us. We know that he is an Arab brother and that I am his brother. We speak about the fate of our nation and our two countries.

We are not against a king because he is a king, nor we are against a sultan because he is a sultan. We are against the traitors, the lackeys, and the advocates of regionalism who have enticed America and the Israelis against us and who are working for the death of this nation. We are compelled to defend ourselves. This humiliation which the Arabs have been afflicted with — they say to each other: You have crossed my border, you have worked here, they have taken your wages, you have traveled without permit, you have left without a passport — is very shameful. This is one people who are being humiliated by the presence of these frontiers. It is inevitable that such problems will occur; this is because there are borders between the Arab countries. Our task is to remove these borders. These words, this display, and this festival of the revolutionary forces throughout the Jamahiriyah have been held in Sabha — this in fact has a meaning. It is deliberate. This glorious victory of the masses on Libyan soil while the banners of freedom are fluttering, when there is no voice above that of the masses, when freedom has triumphed on this land, and when festivals of freedom are held — the celebration of the revolution anniversary is a festival celebrating freedom. How? The revolution destroyed our shackles and made us free. Can we celebrate slavery? We celebrate freedom. I mean all this glorious victory for the people used to be a dream in Sabha. When we were actually students — and we did not use to be a military movement, or officers, fascists, or generals — when we were poor students from this people, we used to dream here in Sabha. The dream started here and we used to dream that the masses were triumphant and celebrating and dancing because the shackles had been destroyed, pressures had been lifted, and freedom triumphed — it used to be a dream. [Cheers]

This was our dream to which we aspired in this place. God be praised, this dream materialized. Its origin was actually here in Sabha. Now all these masses enjoy freedom because of the actions of the revolution. At that time they did not dream that they would emerge victorious, that the revolution would occur,

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or that their situation will change to what it is now, and to an even better situation in the future, God willing, and the army did not dream of revolution. We found the army asleep, and we established our popular movement in this place. This movement in fact was revolutionary committees, at that time we called them revolutionary cells. They were what we now call revolutionary committees, but they were secret ones. Through them we infiltrated the army and exploited the army for the revolution. For this reason it was not a coup d'etat. It did not happen because we were army officers and we found weapons in our hands and we decided to capture power. If this was what had happened then we would have been governed by our thinking, beginning, and basis to remain military; to become a coup d'etat; to be political; to replace one government with another; and we would have become rulers.

This is the secret behind the failure of all the military movements in the Arab homeland, and in the Third World in general, which seem to be a revolution, but are in fact an idea that occurred to officers. If an idea occurs to an officer, then it will become a fascist movement, whatever the motives and circumstances that made him think this idea. Actually, look how they ended; even the 23 July revolution ended with a traitor and then with a fascist who is governing Egypt similar to El Salvador. Look at the rest of the Arab countries who have military men, and in the Third World also. Those who implemented it were military men; while they were military men they thought about this action, even if it seemed a revolutionary action. But the reason for the presence of a revolution in Libya, which became a popular revolution with authority in the hands of the people, fascism not becoming victorious, and we not becoming rulers, was because we were originally against fascism and militarism, and against being governed by military men, the military establishment, and force and we were against being controlled. Therefore we formed our movement when we were civilians and students in Sabha, that is, in this place, and from here the movement spread all over the country. With it we infiltrated the army force, and after the army had done this mission, the situation returned to normal, which was the popular movement. Nobody can say that these are military men who carried out a coup d'etat or even a revolution. We are not military men. This revolution we established before we knew if we were going into the army or not. Even if we did not go into the army, the revolution would definitely have been carried out, to fail or not, only God knows this, but we were determined to go forward on the road to revolution.

The truth is this, In order to stress the popular nature of this movement: It used to be a secret cell in Sabha. Afterward, it became a cell for the free unionist officers and now they have become the Revolutionary Committees Movement. These have become international as today there are revolutionary committees which form an extension of you in practically every Arab country, and revolutionary committees in non-Arab countries. It has become a new green international movement. One of their aims is that the masses should assume power and not the movement itself, as is the case with all the political revolutionary movements in the world. These usually aim to assume control over the masses, but this movement's aim is that the masses should be the ones in control.

In order to stress the popular nature of this movement, which has

now become international, we take it back to its origin and source. At that time all the people were still not awakened and they had not even reached the point of dreaming about the day of deliverance. We used to dream about the day of deliverance and the palm trees were where we used to meet; we used derelict buildings for meetings — these old red brick buildings. This sand and these palm trees, all of them witnessed the seeds of the historical revolution.

For this reason we have come here and we have taken the trouble to come from all parts of the Jamahiriya to stress this. Let us go forward and the struggle will continue. [Applause]

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Palestinians

*LD021353 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 2 Sep 85*

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received the brother leaders of the Palestinian revolution who attended the Libyan Arab people's celebrations marking the 16th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The brother leaders were Ahmad Jibril, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Samir Ghawshah, Muhammad Khalifa, Abu Munir, Abu Mahr al-Yemani, Tal'at Yaqub, Taysir Qubu'ah, and 'Abd al-Rahman 'Isa. The brother leader also received brother Muhammad Bashir Hamid, minister of information and culture of fraternal Sudan, who conveyed to him a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

Al-Qadhdhafi on Expatriots, Economic Independence

*LD030815 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0115 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution last night met in Sabha with the members of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress and the secretaries of the people's congresses and committees in the Jamahiriya. The meeting was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

Proceeding from his instigating and guiding role, the brother leader of the revolution spoke about a number of domestic issues that concern the freedom of the Libyan Arab citizen on his own soil. These entail carrying out his effective role in production and construction, upholding the nondependence on others in order to realize and uphold freedom, and consolidating direct popular democracy. The brother leader of the Al-Fatih Revolution during this meeting stressed the necessity and importance of practicing direct democracy and establishing the jamahiri society to administer, produce, and realize whatever this society needs without depending on any leadership or awaiting guidance. He stressed that dependence on others is the greatest danger to democracy, to the people's authority, and to all the gains which have been achieved and those which will be achieved in future. He said that the historic leadership of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution carried out a heroic action and a great adventure to liberate the Libyan Arab people. This has been achieved with God's help. We now aspire to see the people as the thinker, leader, and teacher. He stressed that freedom means getting rid of all pressures, restrictions, fear, and anxiety. It also means the material and

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moral liberation through the realization of the thesis which says: Freedom lies in the need. He pointed out that production is the key for liberation, at the general level as well as at the level of the individual, partnerships, or at any level in the Jamahiriyah, as this breaks the shackles of need. The brother leader of the revolution stressed the significance of doubling and diversifying production and the nondependence on oil, and said that embarking on production means the freedom which we are fighting for; he who does not produce is building the edifice of his slavery with his own hands. The leader pointed out the danger of dependence on the consumption of what others produce and stressed the necessity of dependence on self-production. He said that dependence on the production of others is backwardness, and that the industrial states are always striving to make Third World countries consumers in order to tighten their control over the latter.

The brother leader of the revolution pointed out that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is a creditor and not a debtor state, a matter which makes it, among a few states in the world, free from the problems of international debts, and less affected by the economic crisis of the world. He said that states which are regarded among the big powers in the world are suffering from the problem of foreign debts, while Libya enjoys a good economic situation in bad international economic circumstances. The brother leader pointed out that the Arab and foreign labor which have been dispensed with in implementation of the resolution of the basic people's congresses are ordinary workers and do not possess high technical knowledge. He added that Libyans can easily perform all the work that used to be carried out by foreign workers.

The brother leader of the revolution announced that all Libyan Arab citizens abroad have the right to return to the Jamahiriyah with total freedom and without being subjected to any punishment for what they had committed against their homeland. He said that all Libyans abroad have total protection and safety to return to their country where they will enjoy all their rights, including those who have been sentenced to death on condition that they will repent for what they had committed. He stressed that those who prefer to stay abroad and work against the interest of their homeland would be pursued and punished.

Tunisia Reportedly Expels Libyans After Detention

*LD010028 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2315 GMT 31 Aug 85*

[Text] The Tunisian authorities expelled yesterday a number of Libyan Arab citizens after detaining them in one of the capital's prisons for one week. The Tunisian authorities stopped the wives and children of the Libyan citizens for accompanying them to the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

King To Visit Libya, Accompany Al-Qadhdhafi to UN

LD021056 Kuwait KUNA in English 1010 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, sept 2 (KUNA) — King Hassan II of Morocco will visit Libya this month for talks with Colonel Mu'ammar

al-Qadhdhafi on a number of burning issues, it was reported here Monday.

AL-SIYASAH newspaper, quoting reliable Moroccan sources, said today that following his visit to Tripoli, date of which it failed to mention, King Hassan would travel, in the company of Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi, to New York to take part in the U.N. General Assembly meetings this month, held to celebrate the U.N. 40th anniversary.

The paper quoted the Moroccan sources as saying that King Hassan would deliver an important address before the General Assembly that would draw strong and positive reactions from the Arab and Western world, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, *AL-SIYASAH* quoted a senior Moroccan official as denying plans of a cabinet reshuffle, emphasizing that "the present government will stay."

Hassan Cables National Day Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

*LD011506 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 1 Sep 85*

[Text] The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today marks the 16th anniversary of the Al-Fatih Revolution. On this occasion His Majesty King Hassan II has sent a congratulatory cable to Colonel Mu'ammar Abu Manyan al-Qadhdhafi, the general secretary of the General People's Congress in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The message reads:

On the occasion of the national day of the sisterly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah we are pleased to express to Your Excellency and to the dear Libyan people our warmest greetings and dearest hopes. We take this opportunity to express to your excellency our total satisfaction with the strong relations between our countries and with the brotherly links between us. We hope for further progress and development in our cooperation to the benefit of our two sisterly countries and our Arab and Islamic nations, which long for unity and solidarity, and which want to devote their efforts and mobilization in the service of our fateful issues, foremost of which is the consolidation of the pillars of the Arab-African Union and the broadening of its horizons so that it will reach the level of our aspirations and our goals.

We pray that Almighty God will grant you long good health, happiness, and continuous success, and we also beseech Almighty God to realize for the dear Libyan people the means of high standing, prosperity, and progress. Your Excellency president, [as heard] please accept our highest fraternal sentiments.

SUDAN

Democratic Unionist Delegation Leaves for Libya

JN021103 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — A delegation from the Democratic Unionist Party left here Saturday for Libya to attend the celebrations of September 1 Revolution at the invitation of the Libyan leadership.

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TUNISIA

Further Reportage on Tension With Libya

Kuwait Mediations 'Succeeded'

GF311455 Doha QNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Tunis, 31 Aug (QNA) — It has been learned from Arab diplomatic sources in Tunis today that the Kuwaiti mediation between Tunis and Libya has succeeded in receiving the approval of the two countries on the condition that the joint meeting to settle the problem of expelling Tunisian workers from Libya should be on the level of experts, since Libya was insisting that the meeting should take place at the ministerial level.

These sources told the QNA correspondent in Tunis that the holding of the Tunisian-Libyan meeting on neutral territory has been ruled out on the basis that this problem should not cut the lines of contact between the two countries.

The same sources noted that it has been agreed that the experts will study all sides dealing with the organization of the administration of the Tunisian workers and ensuring their rights, as well as the question of trade contracts with Tunis annulled by the Libyan Government, on the condition that Kuwait continues mediation efforts to realize a meeting on the ministerial level.

Tunisian newspapers reported today that the Tunisian delegation will leave for Tripoli following Libya's September revolution celebrations, and that it will be led by Nasir al-Gharbi, chief of the Manpower and Immigration Department, and will be comprised of representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Economy Ministry, the central bank, and the social insurance fund.

Essebsi Comments on Mediation

GF311523 Kuwaiti AL-SIYASAH in Arabic
30 Aug 85 pp 1,21

[Excerpt] AL-SIYASAH phoned Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi yesterday. He was asked about the Kuwaiti mediation and the measures that will be carried out by Tunis. He said: The visit to Tunis by brother Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, was an opportunity to express our readiness for the good efforts of Kuwait, headed by His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad, and we will not forget Kuwait's good efforts. It is true that efforts are still being made and we have not reached a final result, but the initiatives to clear the atmosphere are developed and good after the proposals that were made.

Question: There are reports that a meeting will be held on the foreign ministers' level between you and your Libyan friend in neutral territory, and maybe in Kuwait.

Answer: First, Kuwait is a friendly and fraternal state and is the first to take the initiative to clear the atmosphere in the relations between Tunis and Libya. For that reason some believe that the meeting will be held in Kuwait.

Question: Are there any other mediations and initiatives other than the Kuwaiti initiative?

Answer: Fraternal Morocco also made an attempt, as did some European countries, but the Kuwaiti efforts were the first.

Question: Has the insurge stopped of Tunisian deportees from Libya?

Answer: It is less than before.

Question: How many deportees are there per day, currently?

Answer: The most recent number to arrive were 270 deportees.

Question: What is the total number of deportees?

Answer: Approximately 27,000.

Question: Did you stop the media campaign?

Answer: There was no media campaign; we were broadcasting the statements and opinions of the deportees on the radio.

Question: Has the date been set for your meeting with your Libyan counterpart?

Answer: It has not been set yet.

Question: How optimistic are you?

Answer: We do not want to clash with anybody, but if we are attacked from any side we will not remain silent. We believe in dialogue. It is not possible to negotiate under threats. We are ready to negotiate when the threats stop, because we did not start the problem. We want an honorable solution.

Question: Is there anything else you would like to say?

Answer: On behalf of Tunis, its president, government, and people, we once again express our gratitude for the good efforts made by His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad, conveyed to us by brother Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, and we also thank the fraternal people of Kuwait.

Assembly To Discuss Expulsions

LD311322 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Summary] The National Assembly is to meet in an emergency session on Monday to study the issue of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya. Meanwhile, the number of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya from midday Friday 30 August to midday Saturday 31 August 1985 was 242, bringing the total number of expelled workers to date to 28,835.